# Semaglutide Injections Show 24% Lower Risk of Severe Kidney Events in Diabetes Study



**Semaglutide Injections Reduce Risk of Severe Kidney Events by 24%**

Recent clinical trial data reveal that semaglutide injections, such as those found in Ozempic, significantly lower the risk of severe kidney outcomes and cardiovascular events in individuals with type 2 diabetes and chronic kidney disease. The study, involving over 3,500 participants across 28 countries, found a 24% reduction in severe kidney events compared to a placebo. Conducted for an average of 3.5 years, the trial's promising results led to its early conclusion.

**Key Findings:**- **Severe Outcomes:** Those treated with semaglutide experienced 331 severe events, such as significant kidney function loss and death from kidney or cardiovascular causes, compared to 410 events in the placebo group. - **Cardiovascular and Mortality Benefits:** The drug lowered the risk of major cardiovascular events by 18% and reduced the risk of death from any cause by 20%. - **Kidney Function:** Semaglutide slowed the decline in kidney function more effectively than the placebo.

The study, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, was chaired by Dr. Vlado Perkovic from the University of New South Wales Sydney and funded by Novo Nordisk, the manufacturer of semaglutide products.

The findings suggest that semaglutide could be a transformative treatment for patients with diabetes-related kidney disease, who previously had limited options for slowing disease progression. Further research may explore its utility in other types of kidney disease.